

D-9357

COVERING INDEX TO FILE D. 9357

Serial No.

Subject.

1. Special Branch Reports, Memo, etc.
2. Warning of press.
3. Bomb explosion at 16 North Honan Road. 12.8.39.
4. National Salvation propaganda.
5. Pro-Japanese propaganda.
6. Foreign press cutting.
7. Chinese press cutting.
8. Japanese press cutting.
9. Isolated flag incident.

SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL

***** S. B. D. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 9357

SPECIAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED FOR AUGUST 8/9 MIDNIGHT

TO AUGUST 14/15 MIDNIGHT

ANNIVERSARY OF OUTBREAK OF LOCAL HOSTILITIES.

1st. STAGE:
AUGUST 8/9
MIDNIGHT TO
AUGUST 12,
6 p.m.

1. Barricade boundary line of Settlement/French Con-
cession - Western Perimeter to Brennan Piece.
2. All intersections and alleyways to be barricaded
with Knife Rests and vehicular and pedestrian traffic
entirely stopped and diverted, with exception of the
following roads -:
 1. The Bund/Avenue Edward VII. (Russian Regt. Post)
 2. Kiangse Road/Avenue Edward VII. -do-
 3. Chekiang Road/Avenue Edward VII. -do-
 4. Yu Ya Ching Rd/Ave. Edward VII. -do-
 5. Yates Road/Avenue Foch. American Post.
 6. Seymour Road/Avenue Foch. -do-
(Road under repairs; will)
(probably be closed.)
 7. Avenue Haig/Avenue Foch. British Post.
 8. Great Western Road/Tifeng Road. -do-
 9. Bubbling Well/Tifeng Road. -do-
 10. Yu Yuen Road/Tifeng Road. -do-
 11. Avenue Haig/Edinburgh Road. -do-
 12. Jessfield Rd/nr. corner Avenue Rd. Italian Post.
 13. Connaught Road/Jessfield Road. -do-
 14. Brennan Road/Edinburgh Road. -do-
 15. Brennan Piece/Robison Road. -do-
3. Russian Regiment to supply 2 guards to each post
Nos. 1 to 3, and 4 guards to post No. 4.
U.S. Marines to supply guards for posts 5 to 6.
British Military to supply guards for posts 7 to 11.
Italian Grenadiers to supply guards for posts 12 to 15.

SEARCH POSTS & MOBILE PATROLS:

4. Search Party to be maintained at each of the above posts by Police as follows -:

Posts 1 - 3 : 1 Foreign Sergeant.
1 J.P.C.
1 Sikh.
3 Chinese.

Post No. 4 : 1 Foreign Sergeant.
1 J.P.C.
2 Sikhs.
6 Chinese.

Posts 5/6 - 15: 1 Foreign Sergeant.
1 Sikh.
3 Chinese.

5. Mobile Patrols to operate between posts to prevent persons entering the Settlement other than by the Roads open for that purpose, and to stop persons attempting to climb the barricades.

BRITISH SECTOR WESTERN PERIMETER:

Two C.P.C's to be posted at the six British Posts on Western perimeter (railway line); they will be under the instructions of N.C.O. at each post. Motor Police Patrol to visit posts by regular patrol from flank to flank.

SEARCH OF VEHICLES & PEDESTRIANS:

6. All vehicular and pedestrian traffic to be subject to search, irrespective of nationality, but discretion to be used in regard to all nationals with extraterritorial rights, and females, who will not be searched except in exceptional instances. Particular attention is to be paid to the searching of all bicycles, rickshas and empty rickshas, parcels with shop wrappers and vegetable baskets.

**CLOSURE OF
ROADS AND
ALLEYWAYS:**

7. All roads and intersections with exception of the main arteries before enumerated to be closed from August 8/9 midnight. These roads will again be opened as circumstances permit.

**SUSPECTS &
BAD CHARAC-
TERS :**

8. Commencing from the evening of August 11, internal Search Parties consisting of all available uniform officers and detectives will round up and detain in Stations all known suspects, loiterers, persons found in hotels, tea-shops, lodging houses etc: who fail to give a satisfactory account to the Police of their presence in the Settlement. Arrangements are being made to accommodate a certain number of suspects at Amoy Road Gaol.

**SOOCHOW
CREEK :**

9. Strong patrols will be posted on all bridges that are open over the Soochow Creek.

**BRIDGES
CLOSED :**

10. The following bridges will be closed to all traffic -:

1. Markham Road.
2. Woosien Road.
3. Stone Bridge.
4. Thibet Road.
5. Shansi Road.
6. Kiangse Road.
7. Chapoo Road Bridge will be closed by the British Military and the Japanese Authorities so informed.

**BRIDGES
OPEN :**

- 10(A).

Chekiang Road Bridge to be open for vehicular traffic only.

Fokien Road Bridge to be open for pedestrian traffic only.

Honan Road Bridge will remain open.

Military Posts will be established at Garden; Szechuen Road; and Ichang Road Bridges; and vehicles proceeding over these bridges will be subject to inspection.

SEARCH
ON
BRIDGES:

11. Vehicular and pedestrian traffic over bridges leading into West Hongkew District to be thoroughly searched.

NORTH
KIANGSE
ROAD :

12. North Kiangse Road from North Soochow Road to Haining Road to be closed and necessary barricades to be placed across intersections, particular attention being paid to the points in the vicinity of the Japanese Military Headquarters. Special Patrols will be posted in this area.

WESTERN
MILL
DISTRICT:

13. Special protection will be afforded to Japanese Mills and Japanese Mill quarters in Pootoo Road and Gordon Road districts, in conjunction with the U.S. Marines and Italian Grenadiers.

MILL DIST-
RICT SEARCH
POSTS:

14. Plans for the protection of the above have been drawn up by D.O. "B" Division, in conjunction with the U.S. Marines and the Italian Grenadiers, and eleven special Search Posts have been instituted, with Search Parties in control.

PATROIS
MILITARY:

15. The cooperation of the British Military, United States Marine Corps, the Italian Grenadiers, the S.V.C. and the French Police, has been requested, and special patrols for internal security will be supplied by the Military and S.V.C. The French Police have already indicated that they will co-

-operate with the S.M.P. to the fullest extent.

PATROLS
RUSSIAN
REGIMENT:

16. The Russian Regiment will supply patrols for Nanking Road from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., and two mobile patrols for Foochow/Yu Ya Ching/Peking Roads, (banks and business houses protection) during the period of the 1st. Stage.

ARMOURED
CARS:

17. The S.V.C. will supply 1 Armoured Car and Tender with Machine Gun, to operate in Police Districts as follows during the period of 1st. Stage -:

4 a.m. to 6 a.m. - Pootoo Road.
6 a.m. to 8 a.m. - Sinza.
8 a.m. to 10 a.m. - Bubbling Well.
10 a.m. to 2 p.m. - Central.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. - Louza.
4 p.m. to 6 p.m. - Pootoo Road.
6 p.m. to 8 p.m. - Sinza.
8 p.m. to 10 p.m. - Louza.
10 p.m. to 12 midnt: - Bubblingwell.

RESERVE
UNITS:

18. Reserve Unit will stand by complete; 1 Unit at Louza and 1 Unit at Gordon Road, for instant action when and where necessary.

CYCLE
PATROLS
"B" DIVISION :

19. Extensive cycle patrols will be used, and all bicycles at the Stations and the Stores will be requisitioned for this purpose. System of 'Fan' Patrols to be used in "B" Division: That is, patrols of 6 men on bicycles 50 yards apart on either side of roads being patrolled; last man in patrol to be in charge. Speed of patrols 6/8 miles per hour.

JAPANESE
SUBJECTS
AUGUST 9
& AFTER :

20. Warning to be issued through Japanese Authorities to Japanese residents not to wander about alone - to keep off the streets unless on business - and

to ask for Police escort if of necessity entering or passing crowded districts. This applies to Japanese Mill employees in particular, and Japanese frequenting hotels and amusement places in the Central and Louza districts. Warning should be given immediately by Special Japanese Deputy Commissioner and Authorities should be asked to keep Japanese North of the Creek so far as possible during anniversary and emergency periods.

- - - - -

2nd. STAGE:

6 p.m. AUGUST) 1. Search Parties will be increased at all intersections
12 to AUGUST)
14/15 MIDNIGHT: as listed in para: 2 of 1st. Stage, as follows -:

Posts 1 to 7 :

- 1 Raiding Van.
- 1 Foreign Sergeant.
- 1 J.P.C.
- 2 Sikhs.
- 6 Chinese.
- 1 Female Searcher.

Posts 8 to 15 :

- 1 Foreign Sergeant.
- 2 Sikhs.
- 4 Chinese.

POLICE
SPECIALS :

2. The S.M.P. (Specials) will be mobilized from Midnight August 12/13, to Midnight August 14.

The following shows the disposition of the Specials and the Stations they will be allotted -:

Total number of Specials mobilized - 250.

Central	40.
Louza	40.
Chongtu Road	20.
Sinza	25.
Bubbling Well. . . .	25.
Gordon Road.	25.
Pootoo Road.	50.
West Hongkew	25.

Officers in charge districts, will make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the Specials in regard to meals, etc:

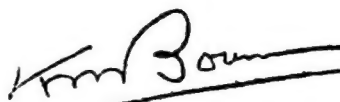
S. V. C. : 3. S.V.C. will mobilize, and additional patrols will be maintained for internal security during the period of mobilization.

Six Armoured Cars and accompanying Tenders will be attached for Patrol work with the Police during this period.

Further details in this connection will be forwarded later.

NOTE:

The above special provisions 1st and 2nd Stage are additional to Divisional measures taken by D.O's, such as plain clothes search parties, ordinary searches, Reserve Unit searches, lodging house visits, Nanking Road guards, etc., except in respect to para: 8 1st Stage.



Commissioner of Police.

D I S T R I B U T I O N .

Commissioner of Police.

P.A. to C.P.

D.C. (Divisions).

D.C. (Crime).

D.C. (Special Branch).

Special D.C. (Japanese) (2) (1 copy for J. Con-Gen.)

A.C. (A. & T.R.)

A.C. (Traffic).

Commandant, S.V.C.

G.O.C., British Forces (2) (1 copy for H.B.M. Con-Gen.)

O.C., U.S. Marine Corps (2) (1 -do- U.S. Con-gen.)

O.C., Savica Grenadiers (per D.O. "B")

Commandant, French Police. (2)

Secretary, S.M.C. (2) (1 copy for Chairman, S.M.C.)

- - - o o - - -

C O N F I D E N T I A L

August 7, 1939.

Divisional Memo No.277.

Divisional Officers.
D.D.Os. (for information).

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED ON THE
ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF LOCAL HOSTILITIES,
AUGUST 9/14, 1939

MILITARY
PATROLS

BARRICADES

BARRIER
SEARCHES:

1. Precautionary measures will be put into force at 5.00 a.m. August 9 and will not be relaxed until Stand-Down on August 14. Curfew will be strictly enforced during the above period.
2. The cooperation of the British Military, United States Marine Corps, the Royal Italian Marines, the S.V.C., and the French Police, has been requested, and the maximum number of special patrols for internal security are being supplied by the Military and S.V.C.
3. Barricade Southern boundary line of Settlement/ French Concession and Western Perimeter from Avenue Haig/Tifeng Road to Brennan Piece. Barricade and keep closed all intersections and alleyways with the exception of main arteries mentioned below.
Divisional Officers will notify D.C. (Divisions) of transport and barbed wire knife rest requirements as early as possible.
4. Barrier Search Parties will start to operate at the following intersections at 5.00 a.m. August 9. Arrangements have been made with the Defence Forces for military posts to be provided at each of these points:-

British or S.V.C. Sector

- (a) The Bund, Avenue Edward VII
- (b) Szechuen Road/ "
- (c) Honan Road/ "
- (d) Fokien Road/ "
- (e) Chekiang Road/ "
- (f) Yu Ye Ching Road/ "

American Sector

- (g) Mohawk Road/Avenue Edward VII
- (h) Yates Road/Avenue Foch
- (j) Seymour Road/ "
- (k) Weihaiwei Road/ "

British Sector.

- (l) Avenue Haig/Avenue Foch
- (m) Gt. Western Road/Tifeng Road
- (n) Avenue Haig/Edinburgh Road
- (o) Avenue Haig/Rockhill Avenue
- (p) Yu Yuen Road/Tifeng Road
- (x) Kinnear Road/Edinburgh Road

Italian Sector.

- (q) Jessfield Road/Tifeng Road (North Side)
- (r) Jessfield Road/Connaught Road (North Side)
- (s) Brennan Place/Jessfield Village
- (v) Brennan Road/Edinburgh Road
- (w) Brennan Place/Robison Road

BILLETING

- 5. Arrangements regarding the billeting of troops attached to the various posts will be made by the Staff Captain in conjunction with Divisional Officers.

BRIDGES
CLOSED

- 6. The following bridges will be closed to all traffic:-

- 1. Markham Road
- 2. Woonchien Road
- 3. Stone Bridge
- 4. Thibet Road
- 5. Shanse Road
- 6. Kiangse Road

The Defence Forces are posting guards on the following bridges and all vehicles proceeding over these bridges will be subject to inspection:-

1. Garden Bridge
2. Chapoo Road Bridge
3. Szechuen Road Bridge
4. Ichang Road Bridge

BRIDGES
OPEN

7. Chekiang Road Bridge will be open for vehicular traffic only.

Fokien Road Bridge will be open for pedestrians only. Honan Road Bridge will remain fully open.

SOOCHOW
CREEK &
BUND

8. Strong patrols will be posted on all bridges that are open over the Soochow Creek, and special attention will be given to the searching of persons entering the Settlement by way of the Bund and Soochow Creek.

MOBILE
PATROLS:

9. Mobile Patrols to operate between posts to prevent persons entering the Settlement other than by the Roads open for that purpose, and to stop persons attempting to climb the barricades.

SEARCH OF
VEHICLES
AND
PEDESTRIANS

10. All vehicular and pedestrian traffic will be subject to search, but discretion will be used in regard to all nationals with extra-territorial rights, who will not be searched except in exceptional instances. Particular attention is to be paid to the searching of all bicycles, rickshas and empty rickshas, parcels with shop wrappers, vegetable baskets, and school boys' satchels etc.

SUSPECTS
& BAD
CHARACTERS:

11. Commencing from 6.00 p.m. August 8th, internal Search Parties consisting of all available uniform officers and detectives will round up and detain in Stations all known suspects, loiterers, persons found in hotels, tea-shops, lodging houses etc., who fail to give a satisfactory account to the

JAPANESE
SUBJECTS
AUGUST 9
& AFTER:

- Police of their presence in the Settlement.
12. Warning is being issued through the Japanese Authorities for Japanese residents to remain North of the Creek as far as possible during the emergency period; to keep off the streets South of the Creek unless unavoidable on account of business - and to ask for Police escort if of necessity entering or passing through crowded districts.

WESTERN
MILL
DISTRICT:

13. Special protection will be afforded to Japanese Mills and Japanese Mill Quarters in Pootoo Road and Gordon Road Districts, in conjunction with the U.S. Marines and Royal Italian Marines. D.O. "B" will make the detailed arrangements with the U.S. Marines and Royal Italian Marines.

BICYCLE
PATROLS:
"B" DIVISION

14. Extensive cycle patrols will be used, and all bicycles at the Stations and the Stores will be requisitioned for this purpose.

ALLEYWAYS
"B" DIVISION:

15. Commencing at Curfew, Aug. 8/9th, all alleyways which are known to be frequented by bad elements or used by them to gain access to Municipal Roads will be barricaded temporarily.

MILITARY
PATROLS
WESTERN
PERIMETER

16. The British Military have arranged for 3 patrols daily in No. 1, 2 and 3 Patrol Areas, also for patrols on Jessfield, Brennan and Railway Roads at 5 a.m., 7 a.m., 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. daily.

POLICE POSTS
WESTERN
PERIMETER

17. Two C.P.C.'s to be posted at the five British Posts on Western Perimeter (railway line); they will be under the instructions of the N.C.O. at each post.

MILITARY
PATROLS
"A" DIVISION

18. Commencing at 5 a.m. August 9 the British Military are supplying 2 patrols daily for Nanking Road between 5 a.m. and midnight.

MOBILE
PATROLS
"A" DIVISION

19. From 5 a.m. August 12 the S.V.C. Russian Regiment are supplying two mobile patrols for Foochow/Yu Ya Ching/Peking Roads.

S.V.C.
ARMoured CARS

20. From 5 a.m. August 9th, 12th, 13th and 14th the Armoured Cars will be operating in "A" Division (East of Yu Ya Ching Road) and "B" Division (West of Yu Ya Ching Road) between 5 a.m. until Stand-Down is ordered at about 10 p.m., and on August 10th and 11th from 5.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

CHINESE COURTS

21. The U.S. Marine Corps have arranged to supply guards from 5 a.m. August 9 at the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court, Lane 155/22 Weihaiwei Road and the 1st. Shanghai Special District Court No.870 Weihaiwei Road.

DEFENCE GATES
WEST HONGKEW

22. The Defence Gates on Boundary Road will be closed at 5 a.m. August 9 and only opened for the passage of public service vehicles.

MILITARY
PATROLS
WEST HONGKEW

23. From 5 a.m. August 9 the British Military have arranged for patrols to operate on North Kiangse Road every 2 hours, and 3 patrols daily between "A" and "F" Blockhouses.

RESERVE UNITS

24. The Reserve Unit will stand by complete from 5.00 a.m. August 9th.

S.V.C.

25. The S.V.C. will be "On Precaution" from 5.00 a.m. August 9 and "Mobilised" from 5 a.m. August 12 until Stand-Down on August 14.

NEWSPAPER
OFFICES

26. From 5 a.m. August 12 the S.V.C. have arranged to supply special guards and patrols on newspaper offices Nos. 1 to 9 vide Central Station map.

S.M.P.
SPECIALS

27. The S.M.P. (Specials) will be mobilised from 5 a.m. August 9 to midnight August 14, and posted to their regular Stations. Officers in charge of Districts will arrange for

meals as laid down in Divisional Memo No. 270.

STAND-DOWN

28. Unless instructions are issued to the contrary,
Stand-Down will be at 12 m.n. August 14/15.



D. C. (Divisions).

Distribution:

S.F.
D.C. (Crime)
D.C. (Sp.Br.)
S.D.C. (2) (1 copy for H.I.J.M. Consul General).
D.C. (C)
D.C. (For. Br. II)
D.C. (Specials) (2)
A.D. (A. & T.R.)
A.C. (T)
Stations
Quartermaster
Reserve Unit
Training Depot
C.C.R.
Gov. of Col

Copies for Information:

Commandant, S.V.C.
G.O.C., British Forces (1 copy for H.B.M. Consul General)
O.C., U.S. Marine Corps. (1 copy for U.S. Consul General)
O.C., Royal Italian Marine Corps
Commandant, French Police
Secretary, S.M.C. (2) (1 copy for Chairman, S.M.C.)

OPY/.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 111

S.5, Special Branch 6/44/1

REPORT

Date September 7, 1939.

Subject Federation of Various Public Bodies in Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Golder

With reference to the attached translation of a report entitled "Local Public Bodies Send Telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek" from the "Chinese-American Daily News" (中美日報) of September 2, 1939, and which was supplied to the paper by the Ta Chung News Agency (大中國通訊社).

On September 6 Wu Chung-ih (吳中一), manager of the news agency, was interviewed at headquarters. On being asked as to the source of the information in question, he produced the original manuscript which was sent to his agency. He believed that the "Federation of Various Public Bodies in Shanghai" is a name which is being used by certain politically disposed persons who hope by the use of such a high sounding title to obtain free publicity.

E. M. Golder
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Chinese-American Daily News :-

LOCAL PUBLIC BODIES SEND TELEGRAM TO GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK

The Federation of Various Public Bodies in Shanghai sent the following telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek :-

"We are greatly moved on reading the full text of an open letter addressed by you to the citizens in Shanghai on the Second Anniversary of the August 13 Incident, in which you paid kind consideration to the difficult circumstances in which we live and encouraged us to be calm under hardship and to struggle hard. We cannot permit the sacred national policy of the war of resistance to be shaken. As it is our duty to make these sacrifices, we have no reason to complain. Although Shanghai is an isolated city, we, the four million residents, are constantly looking westward with great longings and our determination in supporting the Government and the leader remains unchanged.

"Wang Ching-wei, who rebelled and who, together with his cats paws, is hiding in Hongkew, is making every endeavour to induce unscrupulous elements and to intimidate those who remain loyal and faithful, relying on the influence of the Japanese and using the money supplied him to attain these ends. He attempts to mislead the people by his peace movement and to wreck the unification for the purpose of improving his own position. The wickedness of his machinations is more than plain. However, his false propaganda and atrocious deeds will not persuade the determined people to desert the cause. The public bodies affiliated with us swear to observe your speech and will strive harder still to protect the feeling of righteousness and to serve the nation wholeheartedly in its struggle for final victory. Pray consider our determination."

10.00

$$K_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\sum_i K_i P_i}{\sum_i P_i} = \frac{0.001(1) + 0.002(1)}{1+1} = 0.0015$$

...spectators who happened to be in the vicinity of the ... street at 2 p.m. on Sunday, August 13 saw a ... national flags and posters with anti-Chiang Kai-shek slogans marching in the end of a Chinese procession of an ... into ...

and Russian "anti-semitists" creeping along with nationalities in the end of the procession were few in number. Organized by some unknown party the Russian part of the procession had a very poor appearance, especially because the participants were individuals little known locally and, judging by their appearance, of very modest social standing. According to the "North China Daily News", every Russian participant of the procession received 20.00 Yuan Sing Bank money.

It is quite obvious that this demonstration of Russians carrying national flags was staged on instructions of the same people who organized anti-British demonstrations inientsin and Tsingtao. The most astounding feature in all this is the fact that Russians, who, strictly speaking, have nothing whatever to do with the present conflict and are guests of the country where they have found refuge and of the powers in whose territory they reside, meddle with the affairs of other peoples thereby making worse the attitude of both Chinese and foreigners towards Russians generally. The zeal of "patriots" from the area North of the creek was disliked even by those who look favourably upon them. The common feeling of shame and affront caused by the unceremonious use of Russian name and Russian flag was manifest in all who happened to be the reluctant witnesses of this procession. In one of the lorries forming the procession a figure of a brown bear being killed by a certain knight could be seen, which made the use of ^{the} Russian flag in the procession still more strange.

One copy
on paper.
Another on
P 9354

Instructions
complied with
vide D. 414-1-10-11
11/2/11



Joint Demonstration in Hongkew

Anti-Communist and anti-Chiang Kai-shek banners filled the streets of Hongkew yesterday when 1,500 Japanese, Chinese and Russian residents staged a parade to mark the second anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities in the Shanghai area. Twelve hundred Japanese, including children from the Hongkew schools; two hundred Chinese and one hundred White Russians participated.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 86161

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 18, 1939.

Subject: Reported arrest of Japanese in the Dah Woo (大滬)

Hotel, French Concession.

Made by: D.S.I. MacAdie Forwarded by: C. G. G. G.

with reference to the attached news item appearing in the local Chinese Press on August 14, enquiries from the French Police show that at 7 p.m. August 13, a party of uniform and plainclothes officers of the French Police were carrying out a routine search in the Dah Woo (大滬) Hotel, Lane 341, 5 Avenue Edward VII, French Concession, in connection with the August 13 Anniversary precautions, when a Japanese and a Chinese were found sharing a room in the establishment.

No printed matter as alleged in the newspaper report or anything of an incriminating nature, however, was found nor were the two men detained in any manner by the Police who left the room on completion of the search.

R. W. MacAdie

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

D.S.I. Collier
Information
7.10.39 to 11

C. 16
S.

Noted
Em. G. G. G.
22.1.
15-5-39.

Central China Daily News, Sin Wan Pao, Chinese-American Daily
News, Eastern Times: 19.11 (4/11)

Japanese Arrested in Hotel by French Police

At about 7 p.m. August 13, detectives and policemen of the French Police made a search of Room 501, Dah Woo Hotel (大和酒店), Avenue Edward VII, where they arrested two suspects, a Chinese and a Japanese, together with a quantity of printed matter in the Japanese language.

Later the French Police released the Chinese and convoyed the Japanese to the Japanese Consulate.

Ref. No. J.B. 29357

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
August 16, 1939.

SUBJECT

Second Anniversary of the local Sino-Japanese Hostilities
(1937). August 13, 1939 - local commemoration

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary &
Commissioner General,
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FORM 100

100

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S. M. REGISTRY

C. I. Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date August 14, 1939

Subject Second Anniversary of the local Sino-Japanese Hostilities
(1937), August 13, 1939 - local commemoration

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

The Second Anniversary of the outbreak of local Sino-Japanese Hostilities (1937) which fell on August 13, 1939, passed without any untoward incidents. The local Chinese community remained quiet and supporters of the Kuomintang or of the National Government refrained from conducting any organized propaganda activities. National salvation literature which came to the notice of the Police on that day, consisted of a few handwritten posters with slogans urging the people to support the war of resistance.

John Robertson

E.

Pro-Japanese organizations, however, were active in furthering the anti-National Government, anti-Foreign, and anti-Commintern propaganda by holding meetings and processions in Hongkew, Pootung and Nantao as well as two informal meetings, one in the Western District, C.C.L. and the other in a tea-shop in the Eastern District.

The events of the day are detailed hereunder:

Between 11.45 p.m. and 1.00 p.m., August 13, copies of an anti-Chinese handbill were dropped into the Settlement from an aeroplane. This document, which purports to have emanated from the "Tairiku Shimpo" (大日本新聞), a Japanese newspaper office, contained slogans urging the overthrow of General Chiang Kai Shek and the Communist Party, the enforcement of Sino-Japanese rapprochement and the establishment of a new order in the Orient.

Distribution of anti-Chinese propaganda from an aeroplane

Copied to Sec. A
C G
Advised by
p. 2
estimate

MB

REPORT

- 2 -

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject

M. J. C. L. v.

Forwarded by

Meetings and
Procession
in Hongkew

All omnibuses, operated by the Japanese in the Hongkew and Yangtze,oo areas, were decorated with posters bearing the following inscriptions :

- (1) "Further the Peace Movement. Realization of sincere Sino-Japanese rapprochement is a prerequisite to the enjoying of peace and happiness."
- (2) "The Anniversary of the August 13th Incident should mark the genesis of a new epoch wherein unity of the Yellow races will be achieved and the establishment of a New Order in the Orient realized."

Between 10 a.m. and 10.20 p.m. August 13, a meeting was held in the Ming Hwa (民華) Teashop, 434 Ward Road, under the auspices of the Shanghai Branch of the Great People Society. Some 200 persons were present, and one named Soong (宋) delivered a speech relating to the August 13 Anniversary. On the conclusion of the meeting, handbills of the usual anti-National Government and pro-Japanese nature were distributed, and a number of attendants proceeded to the Hongkew Park in two motor trucks for the purpose of participating in a procession.

Between 12.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. August 13, a procession, sponsored by the Japanese authorities and "Chinese official organs" was held in Hongkew area. The participants consisted of some ~~2,000~~ ^{2,100} (

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

- 3 -

Subject

Made by.....

Forwarded by

persons, the majority being Japanese, some 300 Chinese and 20 White Russians, representing a number of organizations, including the following :-

- (1) Shanghai White Russians' Anti-Communist League.
- (2) Shanghai Branch of Great People Society.
- (3) Tairiku Shimpo.
- (4) Representatives of workers of Japanese mills.

The procession started from the Hongkew Park, traversing North Szechuen Road, North Soochow Road, Seward Road, Tiendong Road, Woosung Road, Range Road and North Szechuen Road and terminated at the starting point.

During the procession, handbills of pro-Japanese nature were distributed from a motorcar by the Tairiku Shimpo and by the Great People Society. A speech on the subject "Significance of Sino-Japanese Peace Movement" was broadcast in the Chinese language through an amplifier on a motor car by a female employed by the Dah Shang Hai Broadcasting Station (X.C.B.B.)

In addition, three motor cars which were decorated with banners bearing the following slogans, also took part in the procession :

- (1) Destroy Chiang's military !
- (2) Let Japanese and Chinese youths unite !
- (3) Down with Chiang military !
- (4) Exterminate Communists !

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 4 -

Station,

Date 19

Subject

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Meeting in
Western
District, C.C.I.

The Russians, who participated in the procession, carried banners with inscriptions in Russian, including one which was inscribed in the Chinese language and read "To carry out the purification of the Settlement."

Between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. on August 13, an informal meeting in commemoration of the Second Anniversary of the August 13th Incident, was held by the Shanghai Joint Office of the Great People Society at its office at 22 Columbia Road, which was attended by some twenty persons, among whom were the following :-

- Li Yock-quin (李五勤), representative of the Shanghai Joint Office of the Great People Society.
- Zau Chi-tssai (邵駿), representative of the Haimen Branch Office of the Great People Society.
- Tung Shou-san (董壽山), Chief of the Chuensha Branch Office of the Great People Society.
- Wong Ming-sing (汪銘新), Chief of the Shanghai 2nd Branch Office of the Great People Society.
- Wong Yang (汪洋), Representative of Ling Tse-chun (林雪村), Chief of the Chinese Workers' Welfare Association, 20 Canton Road.

Tung Shou-san presided over the meeting and reported on the work carried out by the Great People Society in connection with the commemoration of the second

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

- 5 -

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

anniversary of the August 13th Incident. A summary of his speech follows :

"At the end of two years of warfare we have found the Chiang Regime on the verge of collapse. In fact he would have already collapsed were it not for the loan of £10,000,000 advanced to him by the unscrupulous British Government with a view to prolonging the current hostilities, thereby dashing all hopes of peace to the ground. By extending a loan to the Chiang Regime, the British Government is not aiding the Chinese people and saving them from their suffering, but is in effect doing harm to them. Instructions have now been issued by the Reformed Government Authorities to commence an anti-British Movement of a large scale beginning from the 25th day of this month. It is hoped that when you return to your respective districts you will spare no efforts in organizing various propaganda corps to further this movement, so that peace may be expected at an early date."

At the meeting the following subjects were also discussed :-

1. The significance of anti-Britainism and anti-communism.
2. The significance of establishing a "New Order in the Orient."
3. The erection in Western District of a memorial stone in memory of those who gave up their lives

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 6 -

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by.

Forwarded by.

Meeting and
procession
in Pootung

in the Shanghai hostilities.

4. The duties of the Chinese citizens in opposing Communism.
5. Peace in East Asia.

At the close of the meeting, the participants proceeded to areas north of the Soochow Creek to join in a procession in Hongkew.

Under the auspices of the Pootung Branch of the "Great People Society," a meeting in commemoration of the 2nd anniversary of the August 13th Incident was held on the premises of the Kwai Yang Theatre, Lan Nyl Doo, Pootung, between 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m., August 13. About 120 students of the Dah Dao Primary School and 80 wharf coolies were present. Tsui Ting (朱鼎), chief of the Pootung Branch of the Society presided over the meeting and delivered a speech on the significance of the anniversary. He stated that the anniversary also marked the rejuvenation of East Asia and praised Wang Ching Wei as the saviour and for his zeal in bringing about peace. He urged the attendance to propagate this matter among their relatives and advised them to support the peace policy of Wang Ching Wei. During this meeting, copies of handbills together with the Five Barred Flags and the Sun Flags were distributed to the attendance.

At 11.30 a.m. a procession was held in which the 120 students of the Dah Dao Primary School

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

- 7 -

Subject.

Made by. Forwarded by.

Meeting and
Procession
in Nantao

participated. They travelled various thoroughfares in Footong and concluded at 12.15 p.m. Each participant was given a small bag of biscuits after the conclusion of the proceedings.

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Municipality Nantao District Administrative Office and the Nantao Branch of the Great Shanghai Youths' Corps, a commemoration meeting in observance of the 2nd anniversary of the August 13th Incident was held at 9 a.m. on August 13, 1939 on the premises of the Nantao Administrative Office at No. 53 Th Sch Street, Boon Lai Road, City, which was attended by some 500 persons, among whom were some 30 representatives from various official organs in the City, faculties and students numbering approximately 200 from the various schools in Nantao, about 30 representatives from business establishments in the City, 100 street cleaning coolies employed by the Nantao District Administrative Office and some 100 members of the Nantao Branch of the Great Shanghai Youths' Corps and of the Police Bureau. Sung Shu-ching (沈君), Chief of the Shanghai Municipality Nantao District Administrative Office, presided over the meeting, the proceedings of which were supervised by Okishima (冲岛), Chief of the Nantao Section of the Japanese Military Special Service Department. Wong Keng (汪君), representative of the Great People

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

- 8 -

Subject

Made by. Forwarded by.

Society and Sung Sing-fu (沈醒夫), representative of the Chinese Workers' Welfare Association, also attended.

In the opening speech, Sung Shu-ching, the chairman, dwelt upon the significance of the August 13th Incident as regards the resurrection and rehabilitation of China. Okishima then spoke in the Japanese language, expressing his hope of the eventual realization of establishing a new order in the Orient. Wong Kong, representing the Great People Society, stressed in an address the need of negotiating with the French Concession authorities for the opening of the iron gates on the border of the two areas, which, he stated, served to hinder the progress of the task of rehabilitating the City and its suburbs.

In reply to the issue raised by the last mentioned speaker in connection with the proposed opening of the French Concession gates, Sung Shu-ching, the chairman, stated that preparations were already being made for initiating negotiations with the French Concession Authorities. Stating that some manifestation should be displayed in connection with the anniversary, he proposed that a procession be held after the close of the meeting.

The procession was led by some 40 uniform members of the Great Shanghai Youths' Corps, carrying a huge cloth banner bearing the characters "Procession

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.

Made by.

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in observance of the August 13th Incident Anniversary. The participants carried some small five-barred flags and the rising sun flags and distributed handbills consisting of five different kinds, copies of which were obtained and attached with translation. During the procession slogans of a pro-Japanese nature were shouted by the participants.

After traversing the main thoroughfares of the City the procession broke up at the Small South Gate at 1.20 p.m. A sum of 20 cents was issued to each coolie participating in the procession while primary school students were each issued with a loaf of bread.

It appears worthy of attention that nothing of an anti-British nature is contained in any of the handbills distributed in Nantao or in the slogans which were shouted in the course of the procession. It is learned from those close to the Great People Society that the Headquarters of the Society at Nanjing had received instructions from Tokyo to cease, temporarily, the present anti-British Movement, pending further developments.

Arrests in the Settlement

On August 13, sixteen Chinese were arrested by the Municipal Police for being found in possession of anti-Chinese handbills, when they entered the Settlement from Chapel and Hongkew. They were later released as the literature found was not intended for distribution, having been picked up by them in the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 10 -

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by.

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Specimens of
pro-Japanese
handbills

areas north of the Ssochow Creek.

Some ten different kinds of pro-Japanese, anti-Foreign, anti-National Government, and anti-Comintern handbills were distributed in Hongkew and in the Japanese occupied areas around Shanghai and also from an aeroplane. Specimens are attached together with translations.

C. Chen

D. I.

D. I. (Special Branch).

List of Handbills of a pro-Japanese, anti-Chinese and anti-foreign nature which were distributed in the Settlement and Japanese occupied areas around Shanghai on August 13, 1939

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Type & title of literature</u>	<u>Summary of contents</u>	<u>Time and place of distribution</u>
1.	Handbill purporting to have emanated from a Japanese newspaper office entitled "Tariku Shimpō" (大陸新報社).	Containing slogans advocating the following :- 1) Overthrow of Chiang Kai Shek and the Communist Party. 2) Sino-Japanese rapprochement. 3) Establishment of a "New Orient."	Dropped from an aeroplane into the Settlement between 12.45 p.m. and 1 p.m., August 13, 1939. Distributed by participants in a procession held in Hongkew on August 13, 1939.
2.	Handbill purporting to have emanated from the Great People Society, entitled "In commemorating the August 13, Anniversary we must endeavour to establish a new order in the Orient."	Urging the Chinese and Japanese to unite and resist the aggressive influence of the White Race.	Found on East Seward Road near Chaoufoong Road (Wayside) on August 12, 1939 and near Szechuen Road Bridge (Central) on August 13, 1939. Distributed by participants in processions held in Hongkew and Nantao on August 13, 1939.
3.	Handbill containing cartoons of a pro-peace nature.	Urging people engaged in the war of resistance to give up their arms and to support the peace movement.	Distributed in Chapei on August 12, 1939. Found near Szechuen Road Bridge (Central) on August 13, 1939. Distributed by participants in a procession held in Nantao on August 13, 1939.

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Type & title of literature</u>	<u>Summary of contents</u>	<u>Time and place of distribution</u>
4.	Handbill advocating peace with Japan.	Containing a speech by Wang Ching Wei on the subject of "Rejuvenation of East Asia"; urging the people to uphold the peace movement and to upset the "treacherous plot of the communists."	Distributed in Chapei on August 12, 1939. Distributed by participants in a procession held in Nantao on August 13, 1939. Also found near Szechuen Road Bridge (Central) on 13/8/39.
5.	Handbill bearing on the assassination of Tsung Chung Ming in Hanoi.	Wang Ching Wei denounces the Chinese Communist Party for opposing the peace movement.	Distributed in Chapei on 12/8/39. Distributed by participants in a procession held in Nantao on 13/8/39.
6.	Handbill containing a photograph of three men in uniform.	Urging guerillas to effect their speedy surrender to the Japanese.	Distributed in Chapei on 12/8/39. Distributed by participants in a procession held in Nantao on 13/8/39. Also found near Szechuen Road Bridge (Central) on 13/8/39.
7.	Handbill entitled "The Voice of Down with Great Britain is heard all over East Asia," purporting to have emanated from the "Great People Society."	Containing photographs of anti-British movements.	Distributed in Chapei on 12/8/39.

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Type & title of literature</u>	<u>Summary of contents</u>	<u>Time and place of distribution</u>
8.	Handbill entitled "August 13th is the day of the rejuvenation of China."	Denouncing the National Government and stating the "Reformed Government" is engaged in the rejuvenation of China.	Found near Szechuen Road Bridge (Central) on 13/8/39.
9.	Handbill entitled "The meaning of the Anti-British Movement," purporting to have emanated from the Quinshan Youths Corps (崑山縣青年團).	Criticising Great Britain for assisting the National Government and for refusal to recognize the "Reformed Government."	Found near Szechuen Road (Central) on 13/8/39.
10.	Small booklet containing cartoons of an anti-Communist and anti-Chiang nature.	Also containing an article to the effect that Japan has been responsible for the preservation of China's independence and that nations of the white race have been endeavouring to subjugate China.	Found on Ward Road (wayside) and near Szechuen Road Bridge (Central) on 13/8/39.
11.	Handbill purporting to have emanated from Nantao Youth Group.	Urging people to join the Group and to participate in the "New Order" Movement.	Distributed in Nantao on 13/8/39.

Translation of a handbill copies of which were found at the corner of North Kiangai and North Soochow Roads and also on North Chekiang Road, between 12.45 p.m. and 1 p.m. August 13, 1939, having been dropped from an aeroplane.

In commemorating the "August 13" Anniversary, let us carry out the following :-

- (1) Start a general mobilization for the enforcement of Sino-Japanese rapprochement!
- (2) Thoroughly eradicate the militarists of the Chiang clique !
- (3) Overthrow our common foe - the Communist Party !
- (4) Establish a new Orient with a brightful future !

"Tairiku Shimpō."

Translation of a handbill, copies of which were found on East Seward Road near Chaoufoong Road at 3 p.m., August 12, 1939, and also distributed by participants in a procession held in Mantao on August 13, 1939.

The August 13th incident is the gravest tragedy that has ever happened in the Orient. It is impossible to estimate the loss to China and Japan in national power.

Through the hostilities, however, both the Chinese and the Japanese realize that they should not have gone to war and that they should have united in order to resist the aggressive influence of the White Race. Cooperation between China and Japan will bring mutual existence and prosperity and the Orient will again become prosperous. Therefore, the people of China and Japan should not delay any longer in the establishment of a new order in the Orient.

In December last Prince Konoye made public the East Asia New Order Movement. Since then the intelligent classes of Japan and China have been promoting the movement energetically. The results of their work during the past 8 or 9 months can be seen by all. Let us do our best to bring the movement to a complete success.

August 13th is a memorable day in the history of the Orient. While commemorating the August 13th Anniversary, we should exert our utmost in accomplishing this important mission of establishing a new order in the Orient.

Prepared by the Shanghai Office of Headquarters and the Shanghai Joint Office, of the Great People Society.

Translation of a handbill found on the
person of a male Chinese arrested by
Footoo Rd. 12.8.39 on Ichang Rd.
Bridge.

- (1) Cartoon depicting a naked woman, tears in her eyes,
holding a child in her arms. It bears the following
inscriptions:
 - (a) Wife: Don't you realize that your wife and children
at home are waiting for your return day in
and day out ? Cease the war of resistance
immediately and come home !
 - (b) Wife: You are fighting a losing battle and have
suffered repeated reverses on the field
while the nation is on the verge of extinction;
all for a single individual - Generalissimo
Chiang. Are you willing to forsake your
wife for him ?
 - (c) Wife: Mr. Wang Ching-wei, who has enjoyed your
respect in the past, has left the ranks of
the Kuomintang, taken his departure from
Chungking and advocated Peace. He has
since issued a number of statements and
manifestos, advising fellow compatriots to
support the policy of national salvation
through peace. Throw away your weapons
and help save your brethren !
- (2) Cartoon showing a scene in the battle field, bombs
and shells exploding in the background amid barbed
wire entanglements; skulls and two soldiers in the
foreground. It bears the following inscription :
Whoever surrenders will not be killed !
- (3) A song entitled : "When will peace be forthcoming ?"
Sung in accordance with the melody of the song:
"When Will You Come Again?" The song runs as follows:-
 - (a) The war of resistance is devoid of meaning.
Homes & cottages have all become ashes.
Wives and children are separated.
People face each other with tears in their eyes.
Let us raise our cups to offer a toast and pray
When will peace be forthcoming ?
As soon as we have drunk this cup,
Let us eat.
Why don't we enjoy peace while we can ?
Peace is enjoyable but hard to obtain in our lifetime.
Come, Come, Come, let us drink this cup of wine.
Let us raise our cups to offer a toast and pray
When will peace be forthcoming ?

- (b) The rising sun is shining in the sky.
Spring returns to the good earth.
The multitudes of people, old and young,
Are returning to their native lands.
Let us raise our cups to offer a toast and pray
When will peace be forthcoming?
As soon as we have drunk this cup of wine,
Let us eat.
Why don't we enjoy peace since peace is enjoyable,
But hard to obtain in our lifetime ?
Come, Come, Come, let us drink this cup of wine;
Let us raise our cups to offer and pray
When will peace be forthcoming ?

Translation of a handbill found on the
person of a male Chinese arrested by
Footoo Road Station on August 12, 1939
on Ichang Road Bridge

Speech broadcast by Wang Ching Wei on the rejuvenation
of East Asia

The following is a summary of a speech broadcast
by Wang Ching Wei on July 27, 1939 on the subject "We are
to take up the task of reviving China and East Asia."

"I have already made several speeches on the
principle of peace. The general public nevertheless still
entertain some doubt over two questions :-

1. If the ultimate result of this war is victory for China,
why should we talk peace?
2. Are Japan's negotiations for peace really sincere?

"In connection with the first question I wish to
point out that when the hostilities first commenced, the
National Government predicted that Japan would collapse
economically after three or four months and Communists
declared that the U.S.S.R. would come to our assistance
by taking part in the war. However, neither the prediction
of the National Government nor the declaration of the
Communists materialized. Later the communists, contradicting
to their original declaration, denounced those who entertained
a desire to draw the U.S.S.R. into the war as traitors of
the Trotskyist clique. It is quite obvious that the
communists hope Japan and China will continue to fight until
both countries find they must desist owing to financial or
other difficulties. Neither Japan nor China will win the
war. Their fight can only benefit the U.S.S.R.

"With regard to the second question I wish to remind
those who listen to me that they will understand the issue
better if they read the book entitled Pan Asiaticism written
by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Dr. Sun said Japan and China
would be prosperous if they united and befriended each other,

if not, both would be ruined. Meanwhile Japan has no desire to conquer China. What she wants is to secure the cooperation of the Chinese. So we can safely say Japan is sincere in talking peace with us.

*We should exert our utmost to uphold the peace movement and defeat the treacherous plot of the Communists, this action being a step towards the rejuvenation of China and East Asia.

Translation of a handbill found in the
possession of a female Chinese arrested
by Postal Station on 12.8.36 on
Ichang Kai Bridge

Subject : "To eradicate communism is to save the nation -
Wang's announcement given in an article
commemorating the death of Tsung Chung Ming"

This handbill contains a copy of a telegram from
Hongkong reporting that on the 11th Wang Ching Wei issued
(month and year not given) an article commemorating the
death of Tsung Chung Ming at Hanoi at the hands of
assassins. A summary of Wang's article reads as
follows :-

- (1) Tsung Chung Ming worked together with Wang Ching Wei in national affairs at the very beginning. When the communist party attempted to overthrow the National Government after the outbreak of the Manchurian incident in 1932, Tsung assisted in the anti-communist campaign by developing railways.
- (2) Tsung Chung Ming accompanied Wang Ching Wei in a tour to Europe in February, 1936 and returned to China in company with Wang after receipt of a report on the Sian Coup d'Etat. Subsequently he was appointed Chief Secretary to the National Defence Council.
- (3) The National Government had intended to restore peace but the Chinese Communist Party opposed it. The Chinese Communists are taking advantage of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities to expand their influence and power with the ultimate object of overthrowing the National Government and substituting it with a Soviet Government.
- (4) China should negotiate for peace if the peace terms do not endanger China's sovereign rights and independence.

(5) His Peace Movement being ignored by General Chiang, Wang left Chungking on December 18, 1938. On March 21, 1939, a number of assassins entered his residence at Hanoi with the object of assassinating him but Tsung Chung Ming was killed instead. Wang alleges that the assassins were sent by the Blue Shirt Society.

A copy of the bill for the
August 10, 1903. No other copy is
available.

Translation of a handbill found on the person of a
male Chinese arrested by Postee Head Station
12/8/38 on Ichang Road Bridge.

This handbill contains a reproduction of a
photograph of three men in uniform in front
of the premises of the headquarters of the
Kingsham District (hsien) Police Corps and
a epistle addressed to comrades in the guerilla
units exhorting them to effect their speedy
surrender (to the Japanese).

"Epistle to comrades in the guerilla units who
are urged to effect their immediate surrender"

To our former comrades in the guerilla units:

Following the instructions of our leader, we resisted the
Japanese troops but unfortunately were taken captive when our
unit was rendered hors de combat. We expected that we were
doomed to be executed. The kindness and broadmindedness of
the Reformed Government Authorities was beyond our expectation
as we were not only spared from almost certain execution, but
were appointed as members of the Police Corps. We have been
repeatedly commended for our diligence and labour. Our liveli-
hood is comfortable and leaves little to be desired, and future
prospects are hopeful. We are restrained to recall that our
comrades are still engaged in the useless struggle which is the
lot of the slaves of the Kuomintang and the Communists. Times
have certainly changed, then why continue this struggle which
is bound to fail. Comrades, we beseech you all to awaken to
the facts of the moment and come over to this side, so that the
task of bringing about Sino-Japanese cooperation, Sino-Japanese
mutual existence and mutual prosperity, and enduring peace in
the Orient may be attained. Please think it over.

Chen Chiu-sien	} Ex-members of the Able- bodied men's Corps of the 45th Brigade.
Hsu Kung-luei	
Hsu Tse-yuin	

Translation of a handbill found on the person of
a male Chinese arrested by Police Road Police
Station on August 12, 1939 on Jehang Road Bridge

THE VOICE OF "DOWN WITH GREAT BRITAIN" IS
HEARD ALL OVER EAST ASIA !

From the experience gained in the course of the Sino-Japanese hostilities of two years duration, we have learned at last that "Only Great Britain Is The Sole Enemy and Common Foe of The People of The Orient," which is fully realized by the Japanese as well as the Chinese people. At present the surging wave of the anti-British campaign is fast spreading everywhere in Japan, China and other places in East Asia. See for yourself the solemn and enthusiastic spirit in which the anti-British movement is being conducted.

The various pictures in this page show scenes in the present anti-British Movement. Plate No. 29.

- (1) A large cloth banner bearing the inscription "Shanghai Municipality People's Anti-Communist and Anti-British Movement."
- (2) Large group of people shouting slogans in the open air under a huge cloth banner bearing the following characters : "Inaugural meeting of the Pootung Wharf Coolies' Union of the Chinese Workers' Welfare Association - Anti-Communist - Anti-British".
- (3) People marching in processional order under a huge cloth banner bearing the following characters : "Department of Education of the Chekiang Provincial Government".
- (4) People marching in processional order carrying a number of cloth banners, one of which bears the characters "Quicken the retrocession of the Foreign Settlements."

- (5) A group of people, among whom are a number of uniformed White Russians, under a huge cloth banner bearing a figure drawn in caricature carrying the Union Jack and marked with the character "Britain". The following inscriptions also appear on the banner :
- (a) Down with the British Empire, which is aiding the Chiang Regime.
 - (b) Knock down Britain (in English).
 - (c) Workers Group of the Toyoda Mill.
- (6) Japanese men and women marching in processional order carrying a huge banner bearing Japanese characters of an anti-British nature.
- (7) A mass meeting with numerous anti-British banners, one of which bears the following characters in Japanese : "Down with Great Britain, the principal supporter of the Chiang Regime."
- (8) People marching during an anti-British procession, carrying cloth banners and five-barred flags.

Translation

"August 13" is the Anniversary Day of the Rejuvenation of China

"August 13th" is the anniversary day of the rejuvenation of China. If you do not believe it, please listen to me.

"August 13th" is the anniversary marking the change in the Chinese political situation from darkness to brightness. Before the outbreak of the "August 13" incident, the Chinese political situation was extremely awkward. High officials of the National Government devoted themselves to corrupt practices only for their own selfish ends. Exorbitant taxes were levied, and the people were subject to exploitation. The sufferings of the masses are beyond description. Furthermore, the Government authorities appeared to lack a definite policy in dealing with the situation. Repeated changes were seen in their attitude towards the communists.

The National Government authorities consider their friends as enemies and treat their enemies as friends. They created the "August 13th" incident by battling with our friendly nation with the result that East Asia is confronted with an unprecedented catastrophe.

The "Reformed Government" at present is undertaking very good work in the face of difficulties. The movement for the creation of a New Order in the East Asia is in progress and the rejuvenation of a New China is in sight. Our people may soon enjoy a life of permanent peace.

Judging from the above facts we can say that the "August 13th" is the Anniversary of the Rejuvenation of China.

Prepared by the Shanghai Office of
the Great People Society Hqrs. and
the Shanghai Joint Office of the
Great People Society.

Summarized translation of a handbill entitled "Significance of the Anti-British Movement" purporting to have emanated from the Quinsan Hsien Youth Group, found near Szechuen Road Bridge (Central) on August 13, 1939.

Two years have elapsed since the commencement of the war of resistance by General Chiang Kai Shek. The losses of military forces and financial resources are beyond calculation. Before the hostilities, the Kuomintang was in possession of a huge amount of silver deposited in foreign countries, but at the present time only a very small portion is left, which appears to be insufficient to cover the military expenses. Should no outside assistance be rendered, Chiang's regime can easily be overthrown and peace in East Asia be restored at once. Not only the Chinese and Japanese but the rest of the World as well is anxious for peace. However, Great Britain granted a loan of £5,000,000.00 to Chiang's regime when it was on the verge of collapse, thus enabling Chiang Kai Shek to prolong the war of resistance. It appears that Great Britain is working against peace and is therefore the enemy of the four hundred million Chinese people. Those who are desirous of peace should stand up and get rid of such obstacles to peace.

There is now a "Reformed Government" in Central China, which is in control of a large portion of territory, and which is supported by the people. Although the new government has not been recognized by Great Britain, it is a "de facto" government from the International Law point of view. On its inauguration, the Reformed Government issued a statement announcing the abrogation of all treaties between the various Powers and the National Government, further stating that the proper rights and privileges possessed by the Powers in China would be respected. Great Britain ignored this statement and continued to render financial support to the Kuomintang with the result that the Chinese people were made to suffer. Consequently Great Britain should be treated as an enemy. The 40,000,000 people in Central China are very indignant about the attitude of Great Britain, and they have petitioned the government to take back the Settlements and expel the British. It is hoped that Great Britain will realize this fact and change her attitude.

Summary of a booklet entitled "An Epistle to
the Chinese people" found distributed in the
Dixwell Road District on August 14, 1939

The following cartoons appear on the inner covers and leaves of this booklet :-

- (1) Depicts a Japanese soldier standing in front of a Chinese and threatening to bayonet a bear in order to protect the Chinese. The bear is marked with the "hammer and sickle" emblem of the U.S.C.R. and bears a cap marked with a star. An inscription reads "The Japanese Army is saving the Chinese people from the Red Menace."
- (2) Showing a girl in dancing costume dancing with two men in front of a musician. The two men are marked with the characters "Soviet" and "Britain" while the musician is marked with the character "France". An inscription reads "The life of the Dancing Hostess is that of the Chiang Regime."
- (3) Is the drawing of an oil lamp, the flame of which is marked with the characters "The Japanese Air Force" and surrounded by a number of candle millers or atlas butterflies, which are marked with the characters "Soviet and Mogolian Aeroplanes". An inscription reads "A picture of candle millers attempting to put out the fire."
- (4) Stalin is shown holding a sheet of paper on which is drawn a caricature of General Chiang Kai-shek holding a large sword. Characters on this drawing read "The Party Regime takes its enemy as its friend and fights blindly a war of resistance."

Epistle to the Chinese People

In the past the anti-Japanese bodies and those affiliated with the Communist Party used to present as an excuse for prolonging the war against Japan that "the longer the war proceeds the easier it will become for China to emerge victorious as the time factor will serve to weaken the Japanese position economically and politically."

You may be stupid enough to place your faith in this belief and therefore composed enough to wait for the final victory to come about, but it is more than a certainty that you are already doomed to disappointment.

Should this war be allowed to continue, the parties which will benefit will not be China nor Japan, but Great Britain, U.S.A., France and the U.S.S.R.

The Kuomintang Regime relied upon the support of the European Powers and the United States of America, allied China with the U.S.S.R. came to terms with the Communist Party, trampled under foot the East Ocean civilization, and then embarked on a war against Japan whose people and the Chinese are of the same race and are imbued with the same culture. In the light of the above, I wish to draw your serious attention to the fact that the real aggressors have been the Occidental Powers while Japan is the very nation which is capable of maintaining the independence of China. You have taken your friend to be your enemy and your enemy your friend. Japan is really the bulwark against the Western aggression against China.

You might interrupt me by saying that since Japan has subjected China to her armed invasion and since China has been driven to the wall, Japan has left China no choice but to fight back and that since the outcome will be national extinction for China, it will make no difference whether that extinction is brought about by Japan or by the Occidental Powers. In this regard, I cannot but make it clear to you that this contention is the logical product of the anti-Japanese education you have received in the past, but it is anything but right. It should be understood that in the first place Japan was drawn into the current hostilities through self-defence, and therefore has no intention of bringing about the national extinction of China, much less territorial ambitions, and that in the second place the Communist Internationale, which gave birth to the U.S.S.R., aims at bolshevizing the entire world while the Occidental Powers, Great Britain and France for instance, cherish the ambition of colonizing the whole world.

General Chiang Kai-shek is very strong in his self-confidence and is famed for his mental efficiency, but he made the mistake of placing the material civilization of the West over and above the spiritual civilization of the East, and therefore he could not fully appreciate the Japanese line of thought, which is fundamentally Oriental and the ultimate object of which is the glorification of the East Ocean Philosophy of ancient times. Unmindful of the fact that China has long been and is likely to be permanently under the iron heels of the White people, Chiang Kai-shek hopes to build a

great nation similar to those of the West. Do you realize how India came under the yoke of Great Britain? How Indo-China came under French Domination? How the Maritime Province of Siberia became Russian territory? How the Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang came under the virtual control of the U.S.S.R., and why the Union Jack is flying everywhere in Tibet?

In the light of the above, it will readily be seen if the prolongation of the present hostilities is the right course for China to adopt and why Japan is waging a war against Chiang Kai-shek for the overthrow of the anti-Japanese Regime in order to save the Chinese people from the hands of the White men and to prevent China from becoming bolshevized.

Furthermore, the Western Powers will not give anything without getting something in return, and a heavy price will have to be paid by the Chinese people for the useless sympathy, financial assistance and military supplies extended to the Chinese Government by Great Britain, France, the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

It is to be hoped that the Chinese people will realize that only through the cooperation between China and Japan could the ideal of establishing a new order in the Orient be realized and the mutual existence and mutual prosperity of the two nations ensured. Japan is striving for the termination of these lamentable hostilities in order to secure that cooperation.

The Communist Party which is hindering Sino-Japanese cooperation, is the real enemy of the Orient.

Enduring peace in the Orient depends on thoroughly wiping out the Communist Party, root, trunk and branch.

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